The subscription price of this paper for a year is THERE

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## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROM THE WORTH AMERICAN.

The following communication, embracing queries of an interesting nature, was received some days since, at a period when we were ourselves too laboriously occupied to give them the attention which we were desirous to bestow; and we accordingly transferred them to a friend possessing the leisure which we could not then command, as well as an uncommonly extensive and accurate knowledge of the subject to which they refer. The replies with which he has favored us are of a full such imports was \$48,204,750; duties \$13,162,751.

Value of the imports for 1850 \$178,136,318; exports \$151,898,720. Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie, \$134,900,232. Foreign merchandise exported, exporte and satisfactory a character as to cover the whole ground and leave nothing wanting.

FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN AND UNITED STATES GAZETTE. Messrs. Entrons: Will you oblige an old subscriber by answering a few inquiries on the statistics of the United see, from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, that lons. The cost in 1843 was \$1.38 per gallon; in 1850 it the imports exceeded the exports, from 1791 to 1840, was 56 cents. \$747,538,160; and in 1839 our imports exceeded our exports \$41,063,716, while in 1840 our exports exceeded our imports \$26,766,059, making a change of \$67,829,775 in one year. This is one of the questions I wish you to answer, as well as to show what caused this change at that time. Was it a failure in foreign crops, or the scarcity of money in the United States?

And how was all this wonderful amount paid ' For, if I understand it right, it had to be paid in specie; if so, where did the specie come from I mean the \$747,538,160.

And how does the balance stand between the imports and exports in each year from 1840 to 1849? An early answer to these inquiries, through the columns of your excellen paper, will be gratefully received by my friends, as well as an OLD SUBSCRIBER.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1849.

The following is the reply: To the Editors of the North American and U. S. Gazette:

Gentlemen: Your correspondent, an "Old Subscriber," appears to be puzzled about the excess of our imports for 1839 over our exports of the same year, and askshow it could be that our exports in 1840 exceeded our imports, making a difference, according to his account, of \$67,829,775; that is to say, adding the excess of exports of the last named year the excess of imports of the year preceding. Thus:

Excess of imports for 1839.....\$41,063,716 Excess of exports for 1840 . . . . . . . . . . . . 26,766,059

Whole amount of difference..... 67,829,775 Were it attempted to answer the isolated question of this difference, it would doubtless be the true answer to say that the importations of 1839 were very excessive; for, although there is the difference as stated above, yet, if we go to our ex-

exported as follows, viz:	tomor allowed in
In 1840	132,085,596
In 1839	121,028,416
Deficiency of export	11,057,530
So that there was but a falling off in our enters of \$11,057,530.	xports in the tw
While in 1839 we imported	162,092,132
Do 1840 do	107,141,519
Surplus of imports	54,950,613

Retained for The amount of exported foreign goods was in 1839.....\$17,494,525....\$144,597,607 In 1840...... 18,190,312.... 88,951,207

More retained for consumption in 1839 than goods retained for consumption in 1839 than there was in 1840; while our exports could only be increased, as it appears, \$11,057,530. This would seem to be a satisfactor answer to show what caused the immense difference \$67,829,775. For, if we add to the amount retained

consumption the deficiency in the export, we shall reach pretty nearly the above amount. More retained for consumption in 1839 than was retained in 1840......\$55,646,400 Deficiency of export only ...... 11,057,530

These calculations show the manner in which these im mense belances have grown up against us, until they have amounted to upwards of 700,000,000 of dollars since 1791. And though this sum may not be very exact, yet it is very clear we should have been in a bad way if we had been really, in our foreign trade, doing the business the tables show; but this evidently is not the case. We have had, all the time named, a very large commercial marine, receiving very heavy freights, which belong on the credit side of our foreign trade an accurate estimate of the amount earned by our shipping engaged in the foreign or domestic trade since 1791; with regard to the former, there is an article in Fisher's Na-tional Magazine and Industrial Record, commencing at page 1112, 2d volume, written by Thomas Lamb, Esq., a mer-chant of great experience in Boston, and he estimates the

freights earned in 1845 as follows, viz :

Titigate carried out imports for domecone mand	
factures	\$3,754,150
On exports for foreign manufactures	9,758,000
On exports of domestic manufactures	363,000
On imports of foreign manufactures	929,865
On imports for consumption\$2,985,005	
On exports of foreign importations 390,000	
The state of the s	3,375,005

On exports of the bulky articles of our fisheries, forests, and agriculture..... 4,147,000

Whole freight for 1845 on foreign commerce. \$22,627,020 Now sixty years at \$22,627,020 is \$1,337,621,200. It is true that our tonnage engaged in foreign trade was much larger in 1845 than the average since 1791; but freights are scarcely half the price then obtained—during the carrying trade particularly. It is therefore by no means unreasonable to estimate the freights earned since 1791 to reach considerably beyond \$700,000,000, being little more than half Mr. Lamb's sors forever," &c. estimate for 1845. To this is to be added the passage money paid by the hundreds of thousands of emigrants that have an-nually come among us, and the specie and capital of various kinds they have brought with them, probably \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 per annum. Take the medium of \$4,000,000, and in the above sixty years they would amount \$240,000,000 to go to the credit side of our foreign commercial intercourse; while the whole earnings of our valuable fishing trade should go to the credit of our foreign enterprises—though it is as much a domestic industry as the manufacture of cotton, of

comes under the commercial head. These manufactures, too, inasmuch as they have furnishe a great some market for our raw produce, have vastly enriched us; and, more than all this, our coasting tonnage earned

wool, or of iron-although being earned by our shipping, it

To add to all this, we have before our eyes the fact that we owe abroad some 200,000,000 of dollars to foreign capitalists. The statistical tables, published in London in charged us with an indebtedn ss at that time of \$211,914,218 One thing more we state as a most complete answer to all disbelief in the indebtedness which must accrue from the balance

of trade, and that is, that since the year 1700 Great Britain has exported more than she has imported by a sum exceeding \$2,411,014,275. And it cannot admit of a doubt that to her that portion of this sum which has not been paid. With regard to the payments of balances in specie, if any one can doubt that this takes place, let him recur to our trade in corn with Europe during the late famine, when we im-

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. | ported upwards of \$30,000,000 in specie, to pay for our im-

se exports. Balances of trade must be paid in some way or other, the same as any other indebtedness; and that we have paid ours, whatever they have been, is as certain as that we have paid for any part of our importations from abroad. Occasionally they have been paid in specie, but more generally by other means, such as freight, &c.; while it is probable we now owe, as we have stated, some \$200,000,000 yet to be paid. We pretend not to exact accuracy in some portion of these statements; but we thirk they ought to eatisfy the most skeptical that we have lost enormously by our foreign trade, which we should have saved had we concentrated our population, and encouraged the useful arts as we might have done. The great prosperity we have enloyed has enables us to meet The great prosperity we have enjoyed has enables us to meet this immense loss, and still to become rich; but we might have done much better had we kept our importations within our exports. Respectfully yours, R. F.

UNITED STATES STATISTICS.

Value of woollens, cottons, hemp, and hempen goods, iron 1850, \$61,835,321; duties \$16,980,698. In 1849 the value

193,971 gallons. In no previous year since 1843 did the quantity exceed 117,000 gallons, and in 1844 it was only 16,000 gallons. In 1843 the average cost was \$2,29 per gallon; in 1850 it was less than fifty cents. Sherry wine imported in 1850 212,092 gallons; in 1848 215,935; and in States, in reference to the excess of imports and exports. I and in no previous year since 1843 did it exceed 77,000 gal-

THE CENSUS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The full returns of the census of Philadelphia show a population of 406,358, and an increase in the last ten years (in 1840 it was 258,037) of

	Population.	Houses.	Families.
Old Philadelphia		16,272	20,178
Northern Liberties	47 223	6,854	8,056
Spring Garden	58,895	9,150	10,501
Kensington	46,776	7,555	9,066
Southwark		6,451	7,559
Moyamensing		4,096	5,269
Suburban Districts		10,377	11,276
in published a state of the	406,358	60,755	71,905

COMPLETE CENSUS OF MAINE .- We find in the Portland Advertiser the official table of the comelete census of that State, by which it appears that the population on the 1st of June last was 583,026. Ten years previously it was 501,796. The census for 1850 does not include 1,875 inhabitants residing north of the St. John River, which were included in the census of 1840, but, being in the territory ceded to Great Britain by the boundary treaty, are now out of the State.

The Maryland Reform Convention adjourned on Wednesday last until the 31st of the present month. No business was done on that day for want of a

LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

To correct a misapprehension as to the course of the Central Committee in reference to agents to take charge of goods intended for the London Exbeen appointed for that purpose by the Central Committee. Exhibiters are left entirely to their own choice in the selection of their agents.

# THE McDONOGH ESTATE.

Quite an excitement was created in New Orleans on Friday, the 6th instant, by an application through the Attorney General to the Fifth District Court for an order of "sequesration" of the real estate of the late John McDonogh. The petition alleged that "the seisin of the real estate of John McDonogh, deceased, was not by his will given to his execuors, and that there is no one at this time, except the States of Louisiana and Maryland, having the legal right to the seisin thereof, or to take charge or administer the same. The executors have no such right, and if they assume any such right they are intermeddlers and trespassers. The said real estate belongs to the States of Maryland and Louisians, and they alone have the right to the possession thereof. There is great danger, as the said real estate is now situated, that it will be dilapidated, and that the revenues and fruits produced by the property will be lost."

This application was granted, and the Judge ordered the Sheriff, Gen. Lewis, to take possession of all the said real estate. That officer forthwith proceeded to the Union Bank, and formally executed the order, by taking possession of all the papers, deeds, and titles there deposited, covering the en-

The process of sequestration is merely a mode, provided by the civil law, by which the sheriff takes possession of real estate in dispute, to save it from waste or injury until the title is settled. By this procedure, Gen. Lewis becomes, for the present.

the sole administrator of the will of McDonogh as to his vast real estate. The executors have merely the control of the personal property of the deceased. They have, however, taken steps to have this order of sequestration set aside, and have filed a motion to that effect. This is now pending be

On the 10th instant a Bill in Chancery was filed in the United States Circuit Court, by J. R. GRYMES, BLNJAMIN and Micou, Morr and FRAZIER, and REVERDY JOHNSON, ounsel for the heirs of Joux McDonogu, commanding the executors of the will of the deceased, as also the Mayor and Municipalities of New Orleans, to appear in Court on the first Monday of January next, and to show cause why the former should not abandon their trust, and the latter be shut out from all participation in the bequest made to the Mayor, Aldermen, and inhabitants of New Orleans and their succes-

THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE NAVY DEPART-MENT "to examine into the merits of the various condensers for supplying the boilers of marine engines with fresh water, and to report to the Navy Department the result of such examination, together with their opinion of the value of the best f said condensers to the Government of the United States," is now in session at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. This commission is composed of Prof. John C. Cresson, of Philadelphia, and Prof. J. H. ALEXANDER, of Baltimore, who are prepared to receive and inspect any drawing, model, or apparratus which inventors may desire to submit to them.

Ex-Governor WILLIAM PLUMER died at his resilence in Epping (N. H.) last week, aged about 94. He wast the last surviving member of the Convention which framed the present Constitution of New Hampshire, which he took a very active part in framing, and which he lived under 58 years.

We learn from the Fayette (Pa.) Whig that the first strest under the Fugitive Slave Law in that county was made at Uniontown, on Saturday week. The slave was claimed by a citizen of Maryland, and was to have had a hearing before Commissioner Irwin, on Wednesday last. There was not the slightest excitement on the occasion.

CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN.

Capt. Foster, of the steamer Alabama, informs Lieut. Maury that a short time since a bottle was picked up on the east side of Old Providence Island. picked up on the east side of Old Providence Island, during a part of the war with Mexico, assembled at the Washington Navy Yard yesterday at 1 o'clock. been thrown overboard off the Cape of Good Hope. Washington Ivavy Yard yesterday at 1 o clock.

The Court, composed originally of Commodores STEWART, But for being cast ashore here, this solitary cruiser

The investigations of the currents of the sea the National Observatory, have led to some curious and interesting discoveries. Among these we are informed that there is reason to believe in

this side of Cape Horn. Bottles that have been thrown overbeard into this current have been picked up on the Irish shores. Thus two bottles being cast into the Red Sea, it may be conceived how it is possible for them to separate with the current to the eastward of Good Hope, and, escaping all the accidents o' being thrown out by the way, they might again come together in the West Indies, after having doubled, one the

Monday, the 20th of January, 1851.

The Hon. E. C. CABELL, Representative in Congress from Florida, has been called from his duties in the Capitol to the bedside of his father, who lies in a critical condition at Richmond, Va. The Indiana Convention have adopted a section

that half the State Senators shall be chosen for four vears, and half for two-the Representatives to be hosen for two years; and another that the sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, commencing and I would not willingly throw a single obstacle in his road on 5th of January next.

a total population of 147,543, being a gain in ten years of 38,712, which is a fraction over thirty-five planation may prove satisfactory.

I hope this explanation may prove satisfactory.

R. and a half per cent. The population of the CITY of NEW YORK, ac-

ording to the census just taken, is 517,849. If we add Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, which are a part of New York in every thing but name and organization, the entire population is about 650,000. New York in 1840 contained but little more than 200,000

MARYLAND CONVENTION. The Maryland Constitutional Convention has re-

instant, to the 31st. The committees to which the most important subjects were referred have not yet reported, nor are they expected to report until after the re-assembling of the Convention. The Annapolis Republican says that it is satisfied, from indications already afforded, that the subject of representation will form not only the most exciting topic of debate, but prove the most perplexing and difficult matter of adjustment likely to occupy the attention of the Convention. The present composition of the popular branch of the Legislature will, no doubt, be changed, but it is impossible to conjecture as to what plan will be substituted. Some of the members are for a systematic reduction of the existing number of delegates, others favor the granting of a fair increase to the larger counties and Baltimore city, whilst a third class (and a very small one) are desirous of adopting a thorough plan of representation according to population.

" PROM THE ALABAMA INDEPENDENT MONITOR." REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—The assembling of th egislatures of South Carolina and Mississippi, and the meeting of the Georgia Convention, were made to happen so nearly the same time that the coincidence is very remarkable. t is very apparent that the Governors and head fire-eaters of hose different States had fixed upon some day in the present month for a general stampede out of the Union. If the plot had not been marred by the gallant and patriotic Georgians, the Ides of December would doubtles have witnessed the attempt to establish a Southern Confederacy, under the direction of that famous triumvirate, Gen. Quattlebum, as President and Commander-in-chief, and Gens. Towns and Quitman, as heads of the army and navy, and heirs presumptive to the Presidency. The attempt to draw Alabama into the scheme seems to have been frustrated by the discretion of Gov. Collier, or perhaps by his want of ambition.

From present appearances the authority of President Quatlebum is likely to be confined to the Palmetto State, for Georgia has buried Governor Towns, and Mississippi will hardly consent to be revolutionized by Gov. Quitman

The first railroad in Peru (South America) was complet and went into operation on the 8th of November. It extends from Lima to Callao, a distance of only six miles, yet it is regarded as a gigantic affair. The prejudices of the natives are entirely against railroads, and when, as it did, the locomotive ran off the track and smashed things, before it completed the first mile, the people condemned it soundly.

STORM ON THE IRISH COAST .- A tremendous gale swept along the Irish Coast on the 25th ultimo, in which the ship Edmond, of London, with two hundred souls on board from Limerick, bound to the United States, was driven ashore in Kilkee Bay, and ninety-six of those on board perished. The details of the disaster, as published in the English papers, are most melancholy. Accounts state that ten other vessels left Scattery Roads with the unfortunate Edmond, of which there

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN CRYLON. -The subject of cotton cultivation of COTTON IN CRYLON.—The subject of cotton cultivation appears to be spreading throughout the British
colonial possessions. The last accounts from Ceylon show that
in that island the subject is considered to be one of material
importance, while, from the great mass of information collected on all the principal points worthy of notice, it would
appear that its capabilities of producing cotton of fine quality
and in large quantities are unquestionable. The soil and
climate are considered to be superior to India for the purpose,
and a competent authority has declared that it can be grown
equal in quantity and cheeper in price than that of the Unitequal in quantity and chesper in price than that of the Unit-ed States. About twelve thousand square miles of land are mentioned as admirably suited for its cultivation, and it is thought that in about three years from the time of its being put under cultivation, more than one million bales would be roduced annually. The natives have raised crops sufficient for their own use from time immemorial, and the native cloth is strong and useful. It has also been shown that cotton in great abundance can be grown in Africa, on the west coast, fully equal in quality to that of the United States. Samples already received from Liberia have been valued at from 71d.

to Sid. per pound.—English Paper.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The Naval General Court-Martial convened for the trial of Commodore Jones and some inferior officers who served under that officer while in command of the Pacific station,

MORRIS, WARRINGTON, DOWNES, READ, BALLARD, SHUwould probably have entered the Gulf Stream, and BRICK, KEARNEY, SLOAT, PERRY, and Captain La VALthen it might have been cast up on the shores of LETTE, (eleven,) is reduced to nine, by indisposition of ore Monnis and the withdrawal of Capt. LA VAL-The investigations of the currents of the sea, EXTER by order of the Secretary of the Navy, to preserve the

we are informed that there is reason to believe in the existence of a current from the Red Sea around Cape Horn, thence through the West Indies, and by way of the Gulf Stream, to the English Channel; and, moreover, that this current from the Red Sea divides itself the other side of the Cape of Good Hope; one part of which passes around this Cape to the West Indies, as in the case of the Ole Providence bottle, while the other position passes south of New Holland, thence in a southeast direction to the regions of the ice or land of the Antarctic. Being here deflected it returns to the north, as the Red Sea around this the existence of the accused, Commodore Thomas Are C. Jones, who, when interrogated as to whether he objected to any member present sitting on his trial, answered none whatever, a motion was made to proceed to the reading of the charges. Whereupon the accused said, as his counsel, Gen. WALTER JONES, was unavoidably prevented from being in attendance, he hoped the Court would not read the charges, but he were of a very peculiar nature, without around his plea with such introduction to the regions of the ice or land of the Antarctic. Being here deflected it returns to the north, as the Water Jones, was unavoidably prevented from being in stendance, he hoped the Court would not read the charges, he hoped the Court would not read the charges, he hoped the Court would not read the charges, he hoped the Court would not read the charges, he hoped the Court would not read the charges, he hoped the Court would not read the charges, he hoped the Court would not read the charges, he hoped the Court would not read the charges to make the wongy, it will heak them up to me protocome the money of the charges was deferred until this day.

The Junga Advocate made an informal motion to have a sufficient number of copies of the charges for the use of the Court printed, to which the accused objected; whereupon the Court printed, to which the accused objected; whereupon the country or clime, but to men's own misfor-Being here deflected it returns to the north, as the accused stood seemed in justice to require; and the reading

ice-bearing current which enters the Atlantic on of the charges was deferred until this day.

The Court then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this

and in Districts No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10, for a why I prefer withholding it from the public, at least for the second trial for members of the next Congress, on present. And this I claim as a right, for I do not propose to set myself up as a rival to any gentleman in the science of geography. My livelihood has been sought in another field, and I have only pursued the study of geography and of geographical discoveries, as I have the study of other sciences. for my own gratification, and to enable me to perform success fully the duties of my vocation.

But I fear Mr. Danny has mistaken the object of my com munication. I can assure him it was not for the purpose of proving him or any other gentleman in error, or of giving him pain, for I have long known his reputation as a geographer, to eminence, or pluck one laurel from his brow. I sometimes The Census of the State of Rhode Island shows newly discovered facts. Such was my object in furnishing

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The will of the Ex-King Louis Philippe has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Louis Philippe bequeaths all his property and securities in England, Sicily, and America to her Majesty the Ex-Queen. The castle and estate at Eu, and the estates at Treport, are left to the Duc de Nemours. The will is written in English, and signed "Louis Philippe." After the death of the Queen the property is to be divided among the grandchildren.

year. The quantity delivered for consumption was two millions seven hundred thousand kilogrammes, or nearly seven hundred thousand kilogrammes less than last year.

Sir STRATFORD CANNING, the English Ambassador Constantinople, lately took a sailing excursion in the Archi-pelago. Reaching the Dardanelles after sunset, on his reed to force the passage. Signals were made to him, but he paid no attention to them, and hoisted the English flag.

The Turks fired, and two balls entered the side of the steamer, when Sir S. Canning decided on waiting till the next morning, "expressing his satisfaction at the precision of the Turkish fire."

# A MOST CRUEL MURDER.

PROM THE AUGUSTA (GA.) CHRONICLE OF DECEMBER 15. COMMITTED .- A man by the name of James Williams, of notoriously bad character, was to-day arrested in Hamburg, South Carolina, at the instance of two citizens of Thomas county, Georgia, McLendon and James, charged with the murder, in Thomas county, about the 1st instant, of a young man and woman, supposed to be husband and wife, and, from papers found about them, to be named Durin Moore and Charity Gore, (probably her name before marriage,) from Bruns-wick county, North Carolina, who were moving to Florids in a one-horse wagon, with a white cover, drawn by a fine gray mare. Williams was, immediately after his arrest, delivered to the

officers in this city, and taken before Justice Allen, who committed him to jail to await his trial.

From the evidence before the magistrate and other source we learn that Williams left Hamburg some weeks ago, and passed through this city with them, was seen with them in homasville, Thomas county, on their way; and a day or two after they passed through Thomasville, he returned there in possession of the mare and a double-barrelled gun, which he there swopped off. A few days after persons answering their description were found in their night clothes in the wagon, about half a mile from the road, murdered by blows on the

head—probably inflicted with an axe. The motive for the act is supposed to have been to rob them, which was done.

The citizens of Thomas county, immediately after the dis-

to have broken out almost simultaneously in several points at the South and West. The New Orleans Courier says it has broken out with great fatality in Gainesville, on Pearl River, the first time it ever appeared in the pine woods. It is also reported that the cholers exists to some extent in Franklin Parish, Louisians. The Planters' (La.) Banner reports the death of nine ne-

groes, from the same disease, on the plantations in that vi-At Selma (Ala.) two persons have died of cholera rece ly, and near Summerfield, in the same State, Mr. Glass, Mrs. King, and one of her slaves, have been attacked with the

Every boat arriving at Cincinnati from New Orleans has

TEACHERS WANTED,-The present Principal o TEACHERS WANTED.—The present Principal of Berlin Females Seminary having in consideration of health tendered his resignation, to take effect in March next, proposals will be received for a Principal and two Assistant Females, to take charge of the Berlin Female Seminary in Maryland. The Principal may be a gentleman or lady, who is capable of taking charge of the Seminary for boarders. One of the Teachers must be qualified to teach vocal and instrumental music on the Piano. The other two are to teach One of the Teachers must be qualified to teach vocal and instrumental music on the Piano. The other two are to teach the common and higher branches of English education. For such a Principal and Assistants the board of trustees will secure \$900 per annum, payable quarterly. The house, garden, and lot also furnished clear of charge. Proposals will be received until 10th of February next. The Teachers will be required to take charge by the 10th of March.

Proposals are 10th of Persident of the Board.

Berlin, Maryland, Nov. 27, 1850.

LETTER FROM A CALIFORNIA MINER.

The "last Liberty (Mo.) Tribune " contains the following extract of a letter from a miner in California, dated at "Union Deposite, on the south fork of the American fork of Sacramento River,"

DEAR SIR : Agreeably to my word I now drop you the following: First let me correct one error in my other communication. I said that "the gold in California would soon become entirely exhausted." This I recall. It will not probably for the next hundred years to come. I meant that it would become so exhausted that it would not justify men to emigrate to this country without they were capitalists or spe-culators. Men able to hire, and carry on an extensive busi-ness with machines, can make money here for years to come, probably for the next generation. Only the surface gold has yet been dug, and not all of that, for new discoveries will be yet been dug, and not all of that, for new discoveries will be made that will prove as rich as any of those that have been found previously. Notwithstanding all this, men in moderate circumstances had better stay at home; for, where one man will make a fortune in this country, there will be thousands that will not. Yes, thousands of men will be broke up by emigrating here; good citizens, too, who have sacrificed their property to make an outfit for this country—who paid enormous prices to these who gave them their outfit, or an unreasonable

Court printed, to which the accused objected; whereupon the Judge Advocate immediately withdrew his proposition.

The Court printed, to which the accused objected; whereupon the attributable to the country or clime, but to men's own misfortune. But, as I before said, mining is an uncertain and precarious business; one man will make a fortune—take out his nundreds per day, and others around him will not make five dollars per day. However, this is got to be very rare of late—i. c. men taking out hundreds per day. You will see out by the way, they might again cone together in the West Indies, after having doubled, one the Cape of Good Hope, the other Cape Horn.

Massachusetts,—Governor Briegs has directed elections to be held in Districts No. 2 and 4 for another trial for members of the present Congress, and the sum of the content of the public. I have another trial for members of the present Congress, to draw the sum of the content of the public. I have the sight of more gold than he ever saw before, and at the sum of the content of the public at least for the sight of more gold than he ever saw before, and at the sight of more gold than he ever saw before, and at the sum of the public at least for the sight of more gold than he ever saw before, and at the sight of more gold than he ever saw before, and at the sight of more gold than he ever saw before, and at the sight of more gold than he ever saw before, and at the sight of more gold than he ever saw before, and at the sight of more gold than he ever saw before, and at the sight of more gold than he ever saw before, and at the sight of more gold than he ever saw before the sight of more gold than he ever saw before the sight of more gold than he ever saw before the sight of more gold than he ever saw before the sight of more gold than he ever saw before the sight of more gold than he ever saw before the sight of more gold than he ever saw before the sight of more gold than he ever saw before the sight of more gold than he ever saw before the sight of more gold than he ever saw before the sight of more gold than he ever saw before the sight of more gold than he ever saw before the sight of more gold than he ever saw before the sight of more gold than he ever saw before the same than the country that are very flattering ing, indeed; believe them not his country that are very flattering ing, indeed; believe them not be the venomous serpent. They are like the charms of the venomous serpent, to draw you litter that they may devour you. It is very seldom that they may devour you. It is perfect chimera of the brain. Such men as these are but viionaries, mere ciphers in the animal kingdom.

As for my advice, I will give it briefly, not directly, but

ndirectly. Men who are here are returning as fast as they ossibly can get the means. The cause is but too manifest. those who cannot, had better stay there; for, if they cannot make a living in that country, they may rest assured that they cannot in this; so in either event, they had better stay Ah! if you could see the dissatisfaction, disorder, and

confusion in this country, and men's hearts failing them, you would never again desire to be here. Nay, verily, if you could see the objects of pity that can be seen daily in this country, and hear the pitiful stories of men in destitute circumstances that are to be seen and heard of in this country, you would be thankful that you were at home, in a land of plenty. \* \* \* \* \* Very respectfully, W. R. FRANKLIN.

"WHAT ARE BIRDS GOOD FOR ?"-The American Agriculturist for December, in answer to this inquiry, relates the following anecdotes:

"In connexion with this subject, we will give an anec related to us last winter by Governor Aiken, of South Caro-lins, of the rice birds. These little creatures gather around the rice fields at harvest time in countless myrisds, and of course consume considerable grain. Some years ago it was determined to make war upon them, and drive them out of the country, and the measure was in some degree successful, so far as getting rid of the birds. 'What are birds good for?'
The rice planter soon found out; for with the decrease of birds, the worms increased so rapidly that, instead of a few According to the return of the beet-root sugar trade in France, there were, in October last, two hundred and sixty-three manufactories at work, which had made about eight three manufactories at work, which had made about eight thousand kilogrammes manufactories at work which the decrease of birds, the worms increased so rapidly that, instead of a few scattering grains to feed the birds, the whole crop was demanded to fill the insetiable maw of the army that came to manded to fill the insetiable may of the army that came to consume every young shoot as fast as they sprung from the ground. Most undoubtedly the birds were invited back again with a hearty welcome. Rice cannot be cultivated without

"A few years ago the blackbirds in the northern part of indiana were considered a grievous nuisance to the farmer. Whole fields of oats were sometimes destroyed, and the depredations upon late corn were greater than can be believed, if told. The farmer sowed and the birds reaped. He scolded and they twittered. Occasionally a charge of shot brought down a score, but made no more impression upon the great sea of birds than the removal of a single bucket of water from the great salt puddle. A few years later every green thing on he land seemed destined to destruction by the army wo Man was "powerless—a worm among worms. But his best friends, the hated blackbirds, came to his relief just in time to Man was powerless—a worm among worms.

firends, the hated blackbirds, came to his relief just in time to save when all seemed lost. No human aid could have helped him. How thankful should man be that God has given him for his companions and fellow-laborers, in the cultivation of furnished with convenient senso. From a and a large leasure. for his companions and fellow-laborers, in the cultivation of the earth, these lovely birds. 'The laborer is worthy of his hire. Why should we grudge the little moity claimed by the busy little fellows which followed the plough, and snatched the worm away from the seed, that it might produce grain for his and our sustenance? 'No honest a bird of his spring and summer's work."

COLD WEATHER !- In Montreal (Canada) on Saturday last the Thermometer stood at seven degrees below zero, and a Quebec at thirteen degrees below zero.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE CASE.—The Commission for sking testimony in this case was closed on the 11th instant, by Chancellor WALWORTH, who has returned home to prepare his report for the Supreme Court of the United States at

The census of Montgomery county (Md.) shows a population of 9,436 whites, 4,804 slaves, and 1,299 free colored persons; total 15,839. The increase of whites since 1840 has been 670, the decrease of slaves 273, and of free colored

head—probably inflicted with an axe. The motive for the set is supposed to have been to rob them, which was done.

The citizens of Thomas county, immediately after the discovery of the dead bodies, promptly raised a fund, and dispatched Messrs. McLendon and James in pursuit of Williams, who traced him to Hamburg.

At Castle Donington, (Leicestershire,) the keeper of Mr. Batty's menagerie went into the area of the carriages in a state of intoxication. He came in contact with one of the bears, and after a considerable contest the man and the beast rolled down to the elephant, who immediately seized the bear by the chain with which it was secured, and extricated the man from the rude grasp of bruin, keeping him suspended until he had recovered himself. How fortunate that the elephant was sober!—English paper.

Re-Appearance of the Cholera.—The cholera appears to have broken out almost simultaneously in several points at the first paper.

The citizens of Thomas county, immediately after the discovery of said county, immediately after the discovery of the dead bodies, promptly raised a fund, and discovery of said county, rendered in the cause wherein John Tassey and others were plaintiffs, and Evan T. Ellicott and others were defendants, the undersigned commissioners, appointed for the purpose, will proceed to sell at Morgantown, in said county, on the fourth Monday in February, 1851, (being court day,) all that property in Monongalia county, Virginia.

Will, sill driven by water power, together with three Blast Furnaces. On this land there is an abundance of Iron Ore, Stone Coal, Timber, and Limestone. There is also a valuable Ferry crossing Cheat river, belonging to the property.

This estate is well situated for manufacturing purposes; not provide the property of the dead bodies, promptly readed to sell at Morgantown, in said county, on the fourth Monday in February, 1851, (being court day,) all that property in Monongalia county, Virginia.

Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND

IRON WORKS, in Monongalia county, Virg

heart of a good farming and wool-growing country, about fifty-five miles south of Pittsburg, having one of the best water powers in the west, and water communication to Pittsburg and

ten or twelve years, some fifty thousand dollars, in the erection of the Rolling Mill, Nail Factory, Blast Furnace, and The Works are now in tolerably good order. Immediately onnected with the Mills are some four or five hundred acres f superior farming land; some five or six smaller farms, to-

orkmen.

The sale will be on a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser giving bond with security for the payment of the purchase money—the same bearing interest from the day of sale. It is expected that the property will be offered for sale in some three or four, or more, different parcels, and then altogether, and will be told in such way as will realize the most

noney.

Those who may be disposed to make investments may expect a great bargain in the purchase of this valuable property, and they would do well to examine the premises. The undersigned will take pleasure in furnishing any further description or information which may be desired by persons wishing to purchase.

EDGAR C. WILSON,

Morgantown, Dec. 12, 1850, dec 18-8wep WILLIAM B. WEBB.

Attorney and Counseller at Law, DRACTICES in the several courts of the District, attends to private collections, conveyancing, &c., and to the secution of claims before Congress and the several DeTO THE EDITORS.

MAY'S LICK, MASON COUNTY, KY., DECEMBER 12, 1850. Messrs. Gales & Seaton : The phrase "A Wise and Masterly Inactivity" is commanding, and it deserves, celebrity. The Cincinnati Gazette attributes its origin to John Randolph. Your correspondent "F. M.," in the Intelligencer of the 7th instant, traces it to Sir James McIntosh, and thinks it probable Sir James was the author. He may have been the author of the particular form in which the sentiment is couched, but the sentiment itself had a higher paternity, and, we submit, was originally expressed in terms more forcible and elegant. In Isaiah, chap. xxx, v. 7 and 15, we have the same sentiment precisely : " Their strength is to sit still." "In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quiet-

ness and in confidence shall be your strength."

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 16, 1850. Messys. Gales & Seaton-Gentlemen : As the question who was the author of the expression "Masterly Inactivity" seems likely to be as severely contested as that of the authership of Junius, I beg leave to suggest the claims of Eusivs. In speaking of the policy of Fabing, who be

"Unus home nobis cunctando restituit rem;
Non ponebat enim rumores ante salutem."
Your "Richmond" correspondent "H." avers that the
phrase in question is to be found in Demosthenes, but does not give the passage. If he can do so, I will surrender the claim of my candidate Eunius, inasmuch as he was a younger man than Demosthenes-(who would not surrender all the honors of authorship and genius for the boon of being younger ?)—the Athenian having died some two hundred and fifty years before my Roman friend. Until "H." does so, I claim that the latter is entitled to the verdict.

> . " By wise and masterly inactivity." EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE.

RAPIDES, (LA.) DECEMBER 9, 1850. We have had a week of the severest weather that I have ever experienced in a residence of twenty-two years in this Rapides Parish, commencing with cold rains last Monday night, followed by a heavy sleet; the ground has been covered with ice and hard frozen for the past five nights-weather which I fear neither the rattoons nor the matlassed cane can survive. Should my apprehensions be realized, the loss will be very severe on our sugar planters, who, although with very short crop this year, were just beginning to realize ome return for their industry, enterprise, and heavy expenditures. Our cotton crop, too, will not, in consequence of the extraordinarily wet spring and early summer, exceed a five-eighth's crop in quantity, and for that, as well as for the goodness of its quality, we are indebted to the very dry and beautiful autumn with which we have been favored.

YET ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

NEW OREANS, DECEMBER 18. The steamer South America was burnt yesterday near Bayou Sara, and thirty to forty lives lost. There were two hundred persons, including a hundred U. S. soldiers on board. The soldiers were going to Texas. Seven soldiers perished. The boat was totally destroyed in twenty minutes, and the passengers lost all their baggage. Many were compelled to jump overboard and were drowned.

# OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 20, 1850.

Catadioptric light will be placed, probably before the end of this month, on the top of the light-house of Scheveningen, which is already considerably elevated. The size of this Catadioptric preparation will be of the third order, and visible at sea from a distance of four German miles. In return, the coast light, which was located on the tower of the Church of Brielle, will be suppressed. As soon as the precise period for carrying these arrangements into effect shall have been fixed, the Minister of Marine of his Majesty the King of the. Netherlands will inform the public of the fact, through the medium of the official journal.

T EESBURG ACADEMY.—This institution is situated room, is equalled by few in elegance and adaptedness to its purposes. There is also a sufficient and well-selected apparatus for public lectures and the use of the school.

ratus for public lectures and the use of the school.

The trustees have placed the institution under the direction of Messrs. S. H. Marsu, A. M., and J. W. Marsu, A. B., and, in confidence of their ability and experience, would call the attention of parents to the many and great advantages that it possesses as a place where their sons can gain a thorough mental training and acquire a knowledge of those departments of science of importance in practical life.

The academic year of ten months is divided into two terms, the one commencing on the first Monday of September, the other on the first Monday of February. The tuition fee, in the classical department, is \$16.66 per term. In the English department, \$10. Half the tuition in the latter is paid by the trustees from a fund at their disposal.

ustees from a fund at their disposal. Board can be obtained in town in pleasant families for about

John Janney, C. G. Eskridge, Burr W. Harrison, D. G. Smith, Chas. L. Powell, H. T. Harrison, Wm. H. Gray, Wm. A. Powell, Thos. P. Knox, Geo. Lee, Wm. B. Tyler, A. S. Tebbs, Jos. Birkby.

TO THE OLD SOLDIERS AND THOSE OF MORE RECENT SERVICE.

DICHARD POLLARD proposes to obtain warrants for your land under the late law of Congress.

He will be moderate in his charges for such services, viz:

5 per cent. commission, estimating the amount at the Government minimum price, \$1.25 per acre.

He will mention that he served in the regular army during the last war with England, as this fact may be a recommendation of employment to his brother soldiers or their representatives who are entitled to bounty lands.

rompt attention. His post office is Warren, Albemarle county, Virginia.

A CARD—The subscriber respectfully offers his services to the holders of warrants under the recent "act of Congress" to select and enter lands.

The western part of Wissonsin is unsurpassed in the advantages it holds out for such entries. The soil is fertile, the air pure and healthy, the climate delightful. Washed on one side by the great Mississippi, it already has great commercial facilities, while railroads now under process of construction will soon afford uninterrupted steam communication with the

The increase in wealth and population is annually very

great. Many choice lands yet remain unentered.

The subscriber, from his acquaintance with these, and a general knowledge of the prospects and advantages of various locations, is sure that he could give satisfaction to any who

may employ him.

All legal business, or any connected with lands, their pur-chase, sale, entry, or redemption, promptly and carefully at-tended to.

His charges will be moderate, and in proportion to time nd trouble in each case.

Refers to the following gentlemen—

Hon. H. S. Foors, United States Senate.

Hon, J. M. MASON, do Pro. W. E. HORNER, Philadelphia. Pro. W. E. HORNER, Esq., Warrenton, Va.
TRUMAN HORNER, Esq., WILLIAM HORNER, nov 13—ep1m Lancaster, Grant county, Wisconsin.

NTED.—A gentleman of middle or advanced age, who can give ample testimony of capacity, character, experience, &c., to take charge of certainly two, and probably four boys, well advanced in their classical, English, and mathematical studies. Address the subscriber, postpaid, or a personal interview finally would be absolutely necessary, at Good Luck Post Office, Prince George's county, Maryland. My residence can be easily reached in eight miles from either Bladensburg or Beltsville, on the Battimore and Washington railroad. GEO! W. DUVALL.